



VOL. XVIII.



Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture.

A year or two ago, the New-York State Agricultural Society, which has become the master Agricultural spirit of the Union, offered a liberal premium for an essay "On the connection between science and the art of practical farming." The prize was awarded to John P. Norton, now Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College; and the work which we have named, and a copy of which has been politely sent to us by the publishers, recently received, is this essay, with some additions and alterations. It is a neatly printed duodecimo of 208 pages, published by Erastus H. Pease & Co. of Albany, N. Y.

We have examined the work with a good deal of interest and satisfaction. Any attempt which, as the author says, in his preface, is designed to "clearly and distinctly explain the great principles that are involved in the applications of science to Agriculture," if well carried out, cannot fail of being directly or indirectly serviceable to all mankind. Clear and simple explanations of the nature of causes which produce the effects in Agriculture, and the way and manner in which these causes act, constitute the *Science of Agriculture*. The putting these causes into action, is the practice of farming. This little work will, if carefully perused, lead the inquiring farmer into a knowledge of the nature of these causes and their mode of operation.

Mr. Norton says, his "aim has been to furnish a complete sketch of Scientific Agriculture, in plain and intelligible language, accompanied by many details and explanations as seemed desirable in a purely elementary work. The general divisions of the work are as follow:

Organic Elements of Plants.

Inorganic parts of Plants, or Ash.

Sources of the Organic Food of Plants.

The Organic Substances of Plants.

The Soil.

Manures.

Composition of different Plants.

Application of the Crops in Feeding.

Milk and Dairy Produce generally.

Nature of Chemical Analysis.

Application of Geology to Agriculture.

These several subjects are very ably discussed, and elucidated in a clear and comprehensive language, such as would not discourage the young inquirer, nor dissuade the adept in such branches of scientific research. The task is well done, and we feel indebted to Professor Norton for opening another pleasant avenue to Agricultural knowledge and practice.

We cannot forbear quoting a part of his concluding remarks, relating to the beautiful and distinct connection which exists between each part of the outline now completed. We may follow any particular substance in its course from the inanimate soil to the living plant; from the plant to the living and conscious animal, and finally see it return to the soil once more. In all of its changes it remains the same in its nature, but is constantly presented to us in new forms. The earth, the mother of all, from whose bosom all forms of life directly or indirectly spring, and also draws their nourishment during existence, is sure, sooner or later, to attract her children to her breast again. The same source from which they drew their life, reclaims them in death and decay.

We see, from these facts, that there is an endless chain of circulation, from the earth up through the plant, to the animal, and then again, back to the parent earth. By watching this chain, and the various transformations of matter during its course, we may hope to grow constantly wiser, in every department of Agriculture. We discover that nothing is lost: if we burn a piece of wood, it disappears but has merely been converted into carbonic acid and water, both of which are at once ready to enter into new combinations. The animal or the plant dies, and also after a time disappears; but in its decay every particle furnishes food for a new series of living things. The farmer can annihilate nothing, he can only change the form of his materials; every study which will enable him to do this according to his wish, should be pursued eagerly and perseveringly."

The farmer must remember that all substances with which he has to do, all of the agents that are at his command, are connected in their composition and action, with the fourteen elementary bodies, organic and inorganic, that have been described in this little work. If he preserves them, or if he adds them, as manures in an improper form, his utmost exertions are of little avail; if in a proper form, his hand becomes fertile, and his returns all that heart could wish. If one is absent, the others may all be useless; if one is present too largely, the same effect upon the action of the others may ensue. How immensely important, then, and how directly practical is the knowledge of these elements and of the immense variety of combinations in which they present themselves."

How to FACK A STEAMBOAT. Several steam-boats have been sent to California. Some of them have been taken to pieces, packed on board of vessels, and carried like any other lumber. Others have been "fired up," and made to paddle themselves around the Horn.

The last mode we have heard of is the one adopted by Mr. Eastman of St. Stephen, who has purchased the neat little steamer S. B. Wheeler, for the purpose of sending it to California. The New Brunswick says, "For that purpose he is building the hull of a large ship, which, when partly finished, is to be launched and sunk. The S. B. Wheeler will then be floated in, and the hull will be lifted and finished. In this way she will be carried to California, the spare space on board the ship being filled with coal."

LOOK OUT FOR THE CATERPILLARS. The cold rains that we have had so abundantly, have kept back the Caterpillars, but we see they are beginning to show themselves upon the fruit trees. It is a small job to destroy them if taken in season, and half an hour's work, while they are young, and have not spread much, will be more service than three hours at a later period.

AN AIR GUN. An air gun, the motive power of which is an India rubber spring operating on a condenser, has been patented in England.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING,

JUNE 13, 1850.

NO. 24.

## Written for the Maine Farmer.

Singular Disease in a Cow.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to make some inquiries of you, or through the columns of the Farmer, respecting a disease by which I lost a two-year old cow, as no persons here, agree about it.

The symptoms I will describe as near as I can. Monday, 27th, about sundown, she came to the barn as usual, with other cattle, and laid down; had some symptoms of calving, when she was put loose in the barn. Tuesday, no more appearance of calving: some of the neighbors were called to assist, as she appeared weak in the hind legs, and could not get up without difficulty. When up on her feet, she had no difficulty in walking about, but when standing, would cripple in her hind legs, and reach forward with one foot and shake it, then the other; and look round on her sides, appearing distressed.

She was hollow, not much appetite, dunging often in small quantities, rather dry and slimy;

no appearance of water—would not stand up long;

when lying down, would stretch out her legs, roll up on her side, and then draw herself up as much as possible, roll on her belly, and sometimes appeared to have moderate throes.

Her bag and teats not full, though her time had elapsed some six days, (to use a common expression.)

Accordingly an examination was made, to see if the calf could be got; found the first part of the passage rather small, but no serious difficulty until near the calf, where it was too small to admit the hand—the calf being alive. All further attempts to assist in that way, were abandoned; and about one tea-cup full of salts was administered.

She was seen to chew the cud on Wednesday morning at sunrise, but no apparent operation of the salts—every appearance same as day before, except she was somewhat bloated.

About half an ounce of salts dissolved in strong thoroughwort tea, (about one quart,) was given before noon, which operated, but the cow was easier.

A farrier was called, who said the cow was troubled with a stoppage of water, she having had no discharge since Tuesday morning, and ordered from one to two quarts of pumpkin-seed tea, strong and sweet, which was given, but gave no relief.

At dark, one cupfull of resin with two table-spoonfuls of saltpetre was given,

when she was bloated like a drum—so that she would sound when we put our hands upon her sides.

She refused to get up, lying on her right side constantly, and died about midnight, Wednesday, May 29.

Upon opening the cow, after death, the trunk or body of the cow was full of water, so much so that it gushed out as soon as the least hole was made, and I should think there were between two and three pailfuls.

The calf lay in proper shape, but monstrously swollen; the eyes swelled out and burst open, tongue and every part in proportion, intestines very loose and thin, parchment dry, with particles of resin in every part of its liver showed nothing worthy of note; gall large, about the size of a large glass tumbler; bladder drawn up in a very small bunch, not half as large as a man's hand, and not a drop of water in it, and no appearance of much inflammation: the first stomach was full of a watery, greenish substance.

On opening that, the inside appeared to be much inflamed, and of a dark red color.

All the water in the body was of the same color.

In the cavity of the lungs and heart was at least three quarts of the same colored water.

The lungs were very dark colored; the heart was filled with blood.

If you or some of your correspondents will tell what to call the disorder, and how to treat it, and if the same symptoms attend the same disease, and if what was done did any good or hurt, you will much oblige many in this vicinity.

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. The disease was probably dropsy.

The treatment described could do no hurt, the remedies prescribed were too mild to do any mischief, even if they afforded no relief. We have never before heard of a case like the above taking place among the brute animals under similar circumstances.

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The fine, warm weather of last week has afforded the farmers an excellent opportunity to finish their planting, and it has also brought vegetation forward rapidly. The cold, and backwardness of the past month will soon be forgotten, in these bright, busy, hopeful days; for we have not yet despaired of having a fruitful and prosperous season. Grass is doing finely, the fruit trees are covered with blossoms, and the corn will be up very soon after it is planted.

In all of its changes it remains the same in its nature, but is constantly presented to us in new forms. The earth, the mother of all, from whose bosom all forms of life directly or indirectly spring, and also draw their nourishment during existence, is sure, sooner or later, to attract her children to her breast again. The same source from which they drew their life, reclaims them in death and decay.

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THE TREATISE ON MILCH COWS.

We are indebted to Mr. C. V. Smith, of the Winthrop Periodical Depot, for a copy of Guenon's Treatise on Milch Cows. This work, which was translated from the French, by N. P. Trist, Esq., to which we have now reached its fourteenth edition. The main object of the work is an illustration and explanation of Guenon's system of judging of the qualities of milch cows, by external signs discovered by him. There is certainly something in his system, but how far all the ramifications and minutiæ of classification are warranted by these signs, we are not able to judge. It is well worth the money asked for it. Smith has them to dispose of.

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## Record of Facts by Farmers.

BESIDES observing the details of farm work, the pupil should observe every phenomena that occurs within the field of his observation.

Creation, both animate and inanimate, lies before him, and, being necessarily much out of doors, observation becomes a subject of interest to him rather than otherwise.

It is at all times useful to observe facts, and become familiarized with those more immediately connected with his profession; and the relation I have so largely traced as existing between agriculture and the sciences, may show the immense extent of the field of observation in which the student may occupy himself. Let me not suppose that any fact is too trivial for observation, as the minutest may appear connecting link between greater ones, which may exhibit no relationship to one another, but through the minute one. In course of time, observation will enable him to discriminate between phenomena that influence one another, and that stand in isolation; and the discrimination will only be learned in time, for every fact will appear to him at first as alike valuable and useless.

It should be kept in remembrance that it is no easy matter to observe phenomena with accuracy.

There is a tide in their existence, as in the affairs of men, which, when taken at the proper time, may lead to sound conviction; but if not, to erroneous deduction. How many systems of belief have arisen from improper observation!

With some persons, if observation conform not to preconceived notions, the phenomenon is neglected or perverted; but the agricultural student should have no prejudiced notions, and regard every occurrence with calmness, and a determination to arrive at the truth. It is only in such a state of mind he can hope to make the results of actual observation in the field subservient to acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture.

The facts to which he should first direct his attention, are the effects of the weather for the time on the operations of the fields and their products, and on the condition of the live stock.

He should notice every remarkable occurrence of heat or cold, rain or drought, unpleasant or agreeable feeling in the air; the effects following any peculiar state of the clouds or other meteors in the air—as storms, aurora-borealis, haloes, and the like; the particular effect of rain or drought, heat or cold, in retarding or materially altering the labors of the field, and the length of time and quantity of rain required to produce such an effect; as well as the influence of these on the health or growth of plants, and the comfort and condition of animals.

He should mark the time each kind of crop is committed to the ground—how long it takes to appear above it, when it comes into ear, and the period of harvest: also try to ascertain the quantity of every kind of crop on the ground before it is cut down, and observe whether the event corroborates previous judgment: estimate the weight of cattle by the eye at different periods of their growth, and check the trials by measurements; the handling of the beasts for this purpose will convey much information regarding their progressive state of improvement: attend to sheep when slaughtered, weigh the carcasses, and endeavor to discover the sources of error committed in estimating their weights.

He should keep a register of each field of the farm: note the quantity of labor it has received, the quantity of manure applied, the kind of crop sown, with the circumstances attending these operations—whether done quickly and in good style, or interruptedly, from the hinderance of weather or other circumstances. He should ascertain in each field the number of ridges required to make an acre, and whether the ridges are of equal length or not. By this will the more easily ascertain how much dung the field receives per acre, the time taken to perform the work on ridges of different length, and the comparative value of the crop produced on an acre in different parts of the field. The subdivision of the field into acres will enable a comparison to be made of the relative values of the crops produced on varieties of soil in the same field, under the same treatment.

Another method of making compost is, to eat directly into the field where it is intended to use it, your swamp muck or peat, and there compost, by making a layer of mud over four inches in depth, then a layer of dung,—horse dung is decidedly the best for this purpose,—and so on, till your heap is four or five feet in height, being careful to cover the whole with muck or earth, so that the ammonia shall not escape. In making a compost, you may use one load of dung to three or four of mud, just in proportion to the strength of the muck. When a sufficient quantity of dung and urine has not been dropped in the yard upon the muck, it is advisable to add more to the heap, and the farmer is well paid for the additional labor of again turning over his manure; the finer and more stuffy it is made, the better it is adapted to furnishing food to the roots of plants.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1850.

R. EATON, Proprietor. I. E. HOLMES, Editor.

The Cliff or Moon-fronted Swallow.  
(*Hirundo lunifrons*)

If any of our Ornithologists wish to see some fine specimens of the Cliff or Moon-fronted Swallow, they will find one of the most numerous and lively colonies of them congregated around the meeting-house in East Winthrop. The architect, while constructing the house, made breaks at regular intervals in the moulding under the eaves, merely for the ornament of it; but these sagacious birds, saw at once that those vacuities or intervals afforded them capital places for their nests, and they have accordingly made one in each of them, and are enjoying life in high glee. This species of swallow was first discovered by Gay and his party, who were attached to Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, thirty years ago. Gay found them in that region sticking their mud houses in the chinks and angles of the cliffs, and hence their name, "Cliff Swallow," or, sometimes, moon-fronted swallow, because of a white spot on their foreheads, somewhat in the shape of a half-moon. Their nests are built in a round or globular form, with a hole in the lower part for them to creep into. This form keeps them dry, and when built under the eaves of a building, they are completely sheltered from the storms or scorching rays of the sun.

They are a lively, sociable bird, always gay and active. They live in communities, or as we should say rather, in colonies, for each pair build a nest for themselves, and never infringe upon others. They go south in the winter, and repair in the spring to their former habitations, which they put in order and use, if not destroyed, as long as they live. They are harmless, but very active in destroying insects. When their colony gets too full, a part of them start off to some other place, and make another settlement, and in this way they are gradually spreading over the State.

## The Freshet on Dead River.

The following communication was not received in season for our last week's paper. We hope the petition referred to will receive that attention from the Legislature which its importance demands. The roads have been built and repaired by assessments on the land through which they pass, but as a part of the townships have become forfeited to the State, the County Commissioners cannot tax them, and the burden of the unusual repairs rendered necessary by this freshet, bears oppressively and unequally upon the inhabitants, and it seems no more than just for the State to lend us aid in putting them in order.

Mr. EDITOR:—Having seen in your paper of May 30, that you had a very high freshet on the Kennebec, I thought I would let you know how we fared away up on Dead River. We have had the smartest freshet that has been known on this river for many years, compelling many to leave their own dwellings for their neighbors', or flee to the mountains. One newly married couple had to get out of their window, take a raft and float down river.

Much damage has been done to bridges, and the roads have been badly washed. Many places are almost impassable. As near as I can learn, the inhabitants are doing finely, by repairing, &c., but what can so few do on so many miles of bad roads? We have petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation to repair the roads, and we hope they will consider our case, and do for us as their best judgment may dictate. Our roads are used by men from all parts of the State and from other States. We have the material here to help the State, if we only had good roads to encourage those of strong hands and firm hearts to come in and clear lands, raise grain, hay, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dead River, June 1, 1850.

DROWNED. Robert Alexander, of Bowdoinham, the Baggage-master on board the Steamer T. F. Scov, was drowned in the river, a short distance below Gardner, on Saturday afternoon last. Alexander and another young man were engaged in a playful scuffle near the gangway just forward of the wheel, when, as they leaned against the rail, it slipped from its place, and they both fell overboard. They succeeded in getting clear of the wheel, and after struggling together and sinking two or three times, Alexander became so much exhausted that his companion was forced to leave him to his fate, in order to save his own life. He was soon after taken on board a boat which had put off from the shore, but on going to the place where Alexander was last seen, he had sunk to rise no more.

Mr. Alexander was a widower, and he leaves three children to mourn his untimely fate. We understand that that body was found on Sunday.

## A New Baker.

We have received, and have "put upon his trial," a newly invented Baker. It was invented and patented by a Mr. Hotchkins of the State of New York, and is called the "Portable Baker and Fuel Saver."

We have given it only one trial since we have had it, but that one indicates it to be all that is claimed for it. We shall put it through a regular course of "fiery ordeals," and shall report a statement of facts when we get through. They are introduced among us by Mr. N. Pope of Vassalboro', who is ready to contract with those who wish to purchase town or country rights, or to manufacture and sell.

N. Pope's address is East Vassalboro, and the Bakers may be had of Lewis P. Mead & Co., Augusta, and Edwin Coffin, Waterville, Me.

RAINY. By the politeness of Prof. Cleveland, we are informed that the quantity of rain which fell at Brunswick, Maine, in May, 1850, was sixteen inches and 57-100ths. In the year 1814, the whole quantity of rain was forty-seven inches and 2-100ths, of which eleven inches and 4-100ths fell in the month of May. The whole quantity for the year was much above the average.

## Portland Argus.

### Escape from Drowning.

Our correspondent Hervey Sylvester, of Leeds, furnishes the following account of the escape of two of his neighbors from the perils of the late freshet on the Androscoggin, of which he was an eye-witness:

The late rains have swelled the Androscoggin to an unusual height, and caused the logs and driftwood to run in considerable quantities. On Monday afternoon, May 27, Russell B. Hersey, and Geo. W. Daily, who live near North Turner Bridge, were picking up drift fuel for, with a boat, half a mile above the bridge. They intended to land near the bridge, but not being much used to such quick waters, they were not able, with all their skill, to get on shore; and the boat upset soon after going under the bridge. It, however, soon righted, nearly full of water, with both of them in it. The second pitch, a little above the falls, turned them over again, and Daily was unable to take the boat, so he boldly encountered the Androscoggin amidst its foaming billows. Daily, being used to swimming, went over the falls in safety, and reached the shore on the east side of the river, about one hundred rods from the bridge. Hersey could not swim at all, but he was lucky enough to cling to the boat, and when he went by Daily, they were but a few rods apart, and spoke to each other—Daily on shore and Hersey by the boat. Soon after this Hersey got on to the boat, for it was bottom upwards; and by paddling with his hands, he came so near the west shore that a rope was thrown to him, which he caught, and was brought to the shore, one mile and a quarter from the bridge, among a number of spectators, who hurriedly, and were answered, in like manner, by those on the opposite side. Hersey and Daily were on the best terms with each other, and their presence of mind undoubtedly saved their lives amidst a thousand perils and dangers.

### Nashville Convention

The Southern Convention, which has been in session for some time, by a portion of the slave States, met at Nashville, Tennessee, on Monday of last week. Nine States were represented, although some of them had only one member in attendance. After much discussion it was agreed that the Convention vote by States.

New York Dairies. There are, according to statistics in Ewhank's forthcoming report, 1,000,000 milk cows in New York, which on the average, yield in dairy products, \$20 per year for each head.

Curious change in trade. Two thousand barrels of flour were lately sold in New York for shipment to New Orleans, where the price has advanced to \$7.50 per barrel owing to scarcity.

Educational Convention. The friends of education in the United States, are to hold their Convention in Philadelphia, on the fourth Wednesday of August next, pursuant to adjournment in October last.

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British Iron. Immense quantities of foreign iron are said to be coming into New York, and the Express notices six thousand tons imported by one New York house, to meet home orders.

Death of Mr. Maffit. Rev. John Newland Maffit is dead. He died in Alabama, after a few hours illness, of spasm of the heart.

Fire in Westbrook. The store of Albert Robison, in Westbrook, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week, with every thing it contained, even to the watch dog. It is supposed it was set on fire.

3d. From Mr. Berrien of Georgia—Resolutions concerning Southern sentiments in regard to the slavery question, but saying that they should accept as a compromise the Missouri line of 36° 30'.

4th. By Mr. Dawson of Georgia—Resolution recommending liberal patronage to the Southern paper to be established at Washington.

5th. By Mr. Ray of Mobile—Resolutions embodying the ultra Southern doctrine, and recommending nonintercourse in certain events, but willing to compromise on the Missouri line.

MANUFACTURE OF PORCELAIN TEETH. The Bath Times, in speaking of the manufacture of porcelain teeth in that city, states that it is the only establishment for manufacturing such teeth in the State. This is not the case, friend.—Why, we have one of these fiery furnaces with a stone's throw of our office, where Drs. Pope & Cook turn out some of the handsomest and most brilliant teeth you ever saw; and not only teeth but gums, too, all shaped and tinted like the veritable gum itself. Indeed, they look so clean and nice, that one is half inclined to exchange the decaying and mortal "fauns" of his own mouth, for a set of these incomparables. The work is said to be very laborious, but the expenses are light.

Trade with the Provinces. Thirty-two British brig and schooners, laden with valuable cargoes, arrived at Boston, on the 25th ult., from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A Jam. One thousand nine hundred and fifty passengers went from New York to Albany, on Friday, 31st ult., in the steamer Isaac Newton—1550 of whom were emigrants.

Western Cotton Factory. A cotton factory of 10,000 spindles, is soon to go into operation at Carrollton, Indiana. The stock of the company, all of which is paid in, is \$250,000.

Massachusetts State Prison. There are in the Charlestown State Prison four hundred and thirty convicts, and the building is so crowded that some cells contain five convicts each.

Ohio. The Constitutional State Convention in session at Columbus will agree upon biennial sessions of the Legislature, and two years' term of service to Senators.

Cotton in England. England, during the last twenty-seven years, has paid the United States more than \$1,500,000,000 for the single article of cotton.

Distressing Calamity. On Friday, May 24th, the house of Alpheus Earl, in China, St. Clair county, Michigan, was burned, and his aged mother and two children perished in the flames. The daughter of the lady, who had been at the East, reached the spot the day of the calamity.

Rain. The Portsmouth Journal says that during one month, commencing April 29, the quantity of rain which fell was eleven inches, being about one-third the average quantity during the year.

Cholera. The Harrison Gazette, published at Corydon, Ia., says that there had been six deaths by cholera in that county the week previous. The persons were engaged in peeling tan bark on the river hills, camping out, and living principally upon fresh fish, which it was thought caused the disease.

Asian Wool. A cargo of wool was recently received at Galveston, from the Neveus Valley. Texas promises to be one of the most important wool-growing sections of the Union.

Rain in Virginia. During the past five months of the present year, the quantity of rain which fell at Brunswick, Maine, in May, 1850, was sixteen inches and 57-100ths. In the year 1814, the whole quantity of rain was forty-seven inches and 2-100ths, of which eleven inches and 4-100ths fell in the month of May. The whole quantity for the year was much above the average.

Portland Argus.

IMMENSE Boom. We are credibly informed that there over half a million dollars worth of low country timber in Narragansett Bay. A large number of men have been employed since the freshet in unknotting and securing a boom, and a half in length extending from Abadagasset point to Pork point. About 500 piles have been driven by the pile-driver to secure the boom, and the whole cost of catching and bounding the logs, it is said, will exceed \$5000.

The Skowhegan People's Press states that the Boot & Shoe Company found in that place nine months since with a view to trade with California, have recently received from their agent, B. W. Norris, Esq., \$6,000 on the sale of their boots. The adventure is said to be successful.

By EXPRESS. We are under obligation to Cutting & Co., and Carpenter & Co., for late Boston papers by Express.

### Gathered News Fragments, &c.

Sickness in the South. The Vicksburg Whig says: "A violent and very fatal species of dysentery is prevailing extensively over the whole South. We presume it to be consequent upon the unseasonable weather of the past six or eight weeks."

Melancholy Affair. The bursting of a campfire lamp, in a store in New Orleans, lately, set fire to the building, burnt it down, consuming a woman and two children in the flames, and causing the death of a man, who fractured his skull by jumping from a second story window.

A great haul. The Lowell Journal states that Mr. Baker took three hundred shad at one haul, on a late morning, just below the bridge in Lawrence.

Drought in the West. While we were having late copious rains, the people of the West were suffering from drought. The Ohio Cultivator of May 31, states that no rain had fallen there for a month, and that the crops were suffering immensely. The Detroit Advertiser states that no rain falls within a week, the wheat will be ruined, and the Sheboygan Mercury says the western woods are burning up.

Liberia. Late accounts from Liberia represent the colony as being exceedingly prosperous.

The Southern Organ. The new Southern organ about to be established at Washington to advocate the abominations of slavery and slavery extension, is to be called the Southern Organ.

Mr. Gliddon's lectures. We copy the following extracts from the report of Mr. Gliddon's lectures.

Unrolling a Mummy.

The citizens of Boston were greatly interested

in witnessing the process of unrolling an ancient Egyptian mummy, at the Tremont Temple, last week. The mummy belonged to the collection of Mr. Gliddon, the celebrated lecturer on Egyptian antiquities. The lectures connected with the unrolling, commenced on Monday and closed on Friday. It was supposed that the body was that of a female, but it proved to be that of a man. We copy the following extracts from the report of Mr. Gliddon's lectures, in the Boston Traveler:

The Mummy to be opened was purchased about three years ago, at Thebes, by the celebrated Mr. Harris, at the mouth of the pit; and there could be no mistake as to its genuineness. Owing to the interference of government, it was five years before he received it. When he received it, it had not been taken from the outer case. As it was laid into the outer coffin, it was smeared with bitumen; but owing to the smearing of the bitumen, all but the name of the lady, whose body it was, was obliterated. This initial was ANC, meaning life. She was a daughter of one of the Theban aristocracy. A representation of her face was carved on the case.

Mr. Gliddon explained the various illustrations which were being dug up in view of the audience, one of which was a map of the region which contains the pyramid. These are situated on an alluvial soil, between the Nile and rocky elevations back of it. There are 69 of the pyramids, which commenced with the third dynasty, about the thirteenth century before Christ, and terminated about 1500 years afterwards.

Pastor of Boston. —In addition to chapter 171 of the proposed Statutes, a supplementary act to incorporate the city of Augusta; to incorporate the Portland Society of Natural History; to provide facilities for travelling, there will be increasing numbers of our young people travelling out of the state to have their spiritual knot tied. Mr. R. L. Lee, of the Senate committee on the Sandwich Islands,

introduced a bill to a seat in the House, as a representative from the town of Garland and Exeter. The report was accepted.

Mr. Webster presented the petition of D. Sewall and others for alteration of the law requiring publication of bans, which was read and laid on the table. Mr. R. L. Lee, of the Senate committee on the judiciary, and assuming importance, urged the importance of waiving minor conflicts of interest, and settling the pending difficulties.

He advised that the San Fran. &c., and said that he thought New Mexico to be in a perilous situation and in danger of a civil war.

Mr. Clay said that the people of Texas had no title to any part of New Mexico.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., replied and opposed the amendment. He reviewed thoroughly the whole subject, and contended that the U. S. had conquered, acquired, and paid for the disputed territories; and, therefore, had the boundaries.

Mr. Webster said that he believed slavery would not and could not exist in those territories, even if promoted and encouraged. Therefore, prohibition was unnecessary.

Mr. Dayson thought Mr. Webster's amendment was insufficient guarantee against slavery.

Mr. Cass explained the references made in his speech to his Nicholson letter, and reaffirmed the doctrines therein set forth.

The California message was taken up and debated.

Mr. Butler of S. C., spoke earnestly against the policy of leaving the slavery question open for the decision of the people.

Mr. Harlan spoke with earnestness, arguing that, if not prohibited, slaves would certainly find its way into the territories, and wherein proved that such would be the case. He moved that the Senator from Mississippi admit it, too. He should now and forever insist on prohibiting it.

Mr. Webster submitted a bill to a seat in the House, as a representative from the town of Garland and Exeter. The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Norcross of Livermore, the committee on the judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to married women the disposal of their property, without the consent of their husbands.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.



### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamship America, from Liverpool May 25, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, June 3.

In the condition of the markets, we notice no very decided changes from last week.

**ENGLAND.** The effect of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador produced a sensible effect on the funds, but they soon rallied, and the belief was general that the movement on the part of France, was a mere ruse of the ministers, to enable them to carry the new electoral law. Circumstances have been given to an insulting note from Russia, addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemning in strong terms the policy of the English government in regard to the Greek question. The concluding sentence of the note is as follows:

"As the manner in which Lord Palmerston understands the protection due to the English subjects in foreign countries, carries with it such serious inconvenience, Russia and Austria will not henceforth grant the liberty of residence to English subjects, except on condition of their renouncing the protection of their Government."

In Parliament nothing of importance has occurred. Several questions were put to Lord Palmerston relative to the Greek difficulty, to which he replied substantially the same as last week.

The weather continues extremely favorable.

**FRANCE.** The debate on the electoral bill commenced on Tuesday. The hall was densely crowded and there was great excitement. After the presentation of an enormous number of petitions, from all parts of France, against the bill, and after a preliminary contention on the question of urgency, it was carried against the Mountain, by 461 votes to 239.

General Caravaignac, whose name was first on the list of speakers, ascended the tribune. He rested his opposition to the measure on the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which required, as its first principle, the right of universal suffrage, and this bill was not to regulate, but to destroy that right. Besides, it was ill-timed, because it would have to effect, to raise for the next two years, insurmountable difficulties, in view of the Greek question.

The London Times has the following respecting the Greek question—"It cannot be doubted that the Russian Cabinet was prepared, in conformity with its very solemn declaration, since made public, to mark its sense of those transactions, when the note of the 26th of April was written."

The California Legislature had adjourned, after passing 143 acts, and 17 joint resolutions.

The British steamer Driver is about to sail for Liverpool, with \$1,000,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Crescent City was shot at a hotel in Chagres.

**MARKETS.** The San Francisco Journal says: In our last issue for the Atlantic States, on the 20th ult., we stated business was improving, and trade generally was assuming a healthy state; we are now happy to say this state of affairs has continued gradually to improve up to the present time.

In the article of Flour, there has been a large business transacted. Stock in the market heavy in first hands, and there appears something like a competition to raise prices still higher.

The debate on the electoral law proceeded steadily, and it is thought the bill will be passed entire, in the course of the present week. It appears that another interview has taken place between the President of the French Republic and the British Ambassador; but it is believed that no amicable arrangement has been come to with respect to the existing difference between the two governments. In fact, it is said that both the President and the Government are determined to insist upon the execution of the Convention of London as they were the day M. Dreyfus' Debut was recorded.

A French paper states that it hopes the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, yet goes on to give accounts of active preparation at all the French Navy Yards for defence, such as collecting of seamen, manning of ships, steamers, &c. &c.

From Cuba.

CHARLESTON, June 6th. Schooner Merchant, Capt. Lessier, arrived here from Havana, with accounts to the 30th ult. The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, arrived at Havana 26th ult., carrying despatches to the Captain-general, and also to Genl. Campbell, the Consul at Havana.

It is stated in Havana, that the Saranac is put under the orders of the governor of Cuba, to assist in collecting any armed expedition from the United States.

The ships Albany and Germantown, lying at Havana, having received information that a Spanish vessel of war was expected with part of the Cuba expedition on board, sailed to meet them, which they did after a few hours, and were about exacting the return of prisoners, when the Saranac came up; and after an interview between Capt. Tatnall and Com. Randolph, the Spaniards were allowed to take their prisoners into Havana, and they were placed in confinement on a Spanish 74.

The five individuals of the Lopez force, taken by the Argonaut, from Boston, were downed in the Sacramento river on the 5th of April. A ship's yawl had been loaded with provisions and their personal effects and in this took passage from San Francisco to Sacramento city. When nearly opposite Mare Island, a flaw of wind struck the boat and it capsized, and all were drowned. The names of the deceased were A. H. Coleman, merchant, Holliston; W. J. Sawyer, machinist, Hermon, Me.; Geo. Wells, lumber merchant, Calais, Me.; W. D. Lawrence, blacksmith, W. P. Wool, laborer, do, do, and one other.

When the Merchant left, the Saranac, Albany and Germantown were all at Havana.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—New York, June 8. From the passengers of the Spanish steamer Trident, arrived to-day from Havana, we learn that the excitement at Havana has subsided. There were no other vessels landing. The steamer Pizarro had taken in all 39 prisoners on board two small vessels a woman's island.

A correspondent of the London Globe of Thursday, states that a conciliatory despatch has been sent to the French Charge in London, and the assertion had a favorable effect on the Exchange.

**ROME AND THE ITALIAN STATES.** The Pope is reported to have gone to Rome again, and of a wish to place himself under the protection of Austria, but is too closely watched by the French. Unless the Pope yields to liberal institutions, there is reason to apprehend that the Papal government is near its end. His majesty's steamer Spifield has been sent to Naples by Sir William Parker, with a view, it is said, of demanding reparation for the losses sustained by the English in 1848.

Several secret manufacturers of gunpowder have been discovered in France. The prosecution of the opposition press goes on unabated.

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**DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.** Advices from Hamburg state that the work of the pacification of Denmark is progressing in London, and that England and France have assented to the proposal of Prussia, to urge matters to a summary decision on the Danish question.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. The Jesuits had been admitted into Vienna again, despite the opposition of the ecclesiastical authorities. Dalmasia has been definitely placed under Jellachich, who is now chief of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. Kossoff's children have been allowed to go to him. Ben's name has been nailed to the gallows by the public executioner, and his property declared forfeited to the state.

A despatch announces a decree of amnesty in favor of Hayratur, and the suppression of the Cossack rebellion in Hungary. In the garrison of the newly recruited Hounds, recently a Hungarian nobleman, having disobeyed orders, was sentenced to be flogged. All the corporals of the regiment having refused to execute the sentence, a corporal of the Haynau regiments of infantry was summoned from another barrack, and commenced putting the sentence into execution, but he had inflicted only a few blows when the young nobleman sank down in a fit of apoplexy. In one moment all the Hounds rushed upon the captain and put him to death. On the same evening the entire troop was disbanded.

**GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.** An attempted assassination of the King of Prussia has created a great sensation throughout Europe. The attempt was made at Potsdam, by a sergeant of artillery, who fired a pistol at his Majesty, and inflicted a wound in the arm.

The Berlin Congress of Princes closed indefinitely on the 16th. The most important decision, the preliminaries agreed to at Erfurt being ratified, is, that a Provisional Government of a new Union is to be appointed—the nomination of persons to be left to Prussia. The spirit of the debate was hostile to England, and to the stability of English institutions in Canada. The motion for election of legislative council was negatived, 51 to 13.

**SEAMLESS COAT.** The ingenious Manchester tailor, Michael Lyons, who a short time since produced a pair of trousers without a seam, has completed a still more difficult task, having made on a machine of his invention, a coat of blue worsted, throughout the whole of which, even to the finishing of pockets, and the fastenings, is not a seam. The coat will be returned if the ship does not go.

**PRESTON'S PREPARED COCOA,** and Cocoa and Nuts, for sale by B. LIBBY & CO.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York, on Wednesday evening, June 5, from Chagres with \$1,152,000 in gold dust, and 112 passengers. She also brings California mails to the 1st of May.

The steamer Panama arrived at Panama, on the 21st ult., with more than \$1,000,000 in gold dust.

The Tri-weekly Placer Times has the following intelligence from the Sacramento diggings, which is the very latest from that section of the gold region.

"Mr. Johnsbury has lately returned from the mines at Unity. He went from there a short time ago, with a party of five men and seven mules. The travel each way consumed sixteen days. He reports the gold as very abundant in the beds and bars of the streams, but in so very fine particles as to require the use of quicksilver machines, of which he took four back with him, to gather them.

There were many people there than he expected to find. None of them knew him or his party.

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## The Bluse.

From the Home Journal.

**SUMMER.**

BY EDWARD G. ABBOTT.

Through the open window,  
As a welcome cooler,  
Breathes upon my forehead  
The warm breath of summer.

The old forests murmur  
In the fragrant air—  
Elfin leaves are telling  
Their sweet loves there.

And the rivulets ramble  
Through the meadow grass,  
To the bathing flowers,  
Singing as they pass.

In the fairy concert,  
With sweet notes low and high,  
Gentle birds are trilling  
Music in the sky.

Through the opening furrows  
Gleams the rushing share,  
While the plough-boy whistles  
To the listening air.

All is love and labor,  
All is song—  
May the days that follow,  
Swell the chores long!

From the Evening Post.

**THE LOST PLAYMATE.**

BY MISS PHRICE CAREY.

I hear the children shouting  
In their Spring-time of delight,  
All that used to play together,  
But all but one are out-to-night.

One we are in peaceful slumber,  
Away from all life's strife,  
When the roses of the summer time  
Were dying on the hills.

And we often think about him,  
Where the shadows darkly wave,  
Though we know the blessed Savior  
Has not left him in the grave!

O, he had such shining ringlets,  
Such a fair and noble brow—  
'Tis strange his little playmates  
Never seem to miss him now!

Strange his name is never spoken,  
As in sport they shout and call;  
When the lost-one was the fairest,  
Was the brightest one of all.

And how often here I've seen him,  
When the day, as now, grew dim—  
O, that just play about me,  
There is none that looks like him!

And his witching, childlike actions,  
His earnest, loving face,  
Every little word he uttered,  
Haunts me in this lonesome place.

But there's one than me more faithful,  
Cherishes each laugh and tone,  
One whose heart is even crying  
For the lost one that is gone.

All his playmates may forget him,  
All his little friends that were,  
But his mother, O, his mother,  
He has never died to her.

## The Story-Celler.

From Graham's Magazine.

**A MERE ACT OF HUMANITY.**

**A SLIGHT SKETCH.**

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

"Heh! to the art whose glory is to give,  
The crowning boos that makes it live to live."

HOLMES.

Start not, my fatigued reader, when I announce that the young gentleman, in whose favor and fortunes I would enliven your friendly sympathies, as the hero of this sketch, is, or rather was, a medical student. Now I am very well aware that medical students are proverbially "hard cases"—wild, sprawling, careless, skeptically inclined young gentlemen, whose handkerchiefs smell of ether, and whose gloves are strongly suggestive of rhubarb; whose talk runs large, and bold jests on grave subjects, &c. anatomical allusions, and startling hints at something

"Morn hairable and awful,"

which e'en to name would be unlawful!

and whose very laughter has a sort of bony-rattle about it.

But our friend Will Ashley, fortunately belonging not to the Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen class of Esculapian disciples. He was a man of refinement, intellect, education and principle—pleasing address, fine person, and good family. Republican as I am, I can but think much of good blood—pure and honorable blood, I mean. He had no bravado, no pretension, no recklessness, no skepticism about him. He chose his profession at the first, from a real, natural leaning that way, and pursued it with true enthusiasm and untiring constancy; & this partiality and devotion have been rewarded with the happiest success. Dr. Ashley is now regarded by his many patients, with a remarkable confidence and affection. To them there seems a "healing in the very break of his shoes on the stairs;" his cheerful smile lights up the sick-room like sunshine; his gentle words and sympathetic tones are as balm and "refreshing oil" to hearts and minds, wounded and distempered with the body, and his bright laugh and playful wit are a tonic to the weak and nervous and fearful. But I am anticipating; my story has, perhaps, most to do with the student-life of Ashley.

When William was quite young—a mere boy, indeed, he became much attached to a pretty cousin of his own—a gentle, dark-eyed, Southern girl, who made her home for some years with his mother and sister, in the quiet New England city of H—— where she was attending school.

Jessie Archibald was, in truth, a lovely creature—with a heart full of good and kindly feelings—with a soft endearing manner, but with very little strength of character, or stability of purpose.

She tenderly loved her Northern relatives, and parted from them at last, from her cousin William in particular, with many tears and passionate expressions of regret. She was not positively betrothed to this cousin—such a measure would have been opposed by her friends, on account of the extreme youth of the parties—but she well knew his love and her dear hope—that he looked upon her as his future bride, and she was well content with this understanding.

As a master of course, and love-like necessity, William Ashley corresponded with his cousin. At first, the letters on both sides were frequent, long and confidential; but after the first year of absence, those of Miss Jessie changed gradually in their tone, and became "few and far between." But William, who was faithful and believing, made a thousand kind excuses for this, and continued to write out of his affectionate and changeless heart. But at length his Jesus ceased to write altogether—an insulting jingle of the banker's purse in these words, at which he voluntarily drew himself up, and curled his short upper lip; and when Mr. Harley earnestly repeated his question, thus:

"Is there no way in which I can serve you?" he replied with a sort of nonchalant hauteur,

"Yes; by never mentioning this little circum-

stance again."

replied Mr. Harley, with a roguish twinkle of the eye. "I saw, my dear boy, what a sad condition you were in, and this is 'A mere act of humanity, I assure you.'"

An Eccentric Character.

Capt. H——, of Newburyport, was the eccentric of all eccentricities. He was a man of many excellent qualities,—but one is perfect, and he had a bad habit of swearing. Twice had he been prosecuted, and twice had he paid his fine for that wicked indulgence. The third time he was brought up for that offence, he told the court that it was useless for him to try to reform, the habit had become so strong upon him. He did not care about the amount of the fine, but didn't like to be troubled so often to appear before the court to answer for the breach of the law; and he would pray the court to grant him a license or privilege to swear as much as he wished, without fear or molestation, and he would pay a sum fixed by the court, quarterly, semi-monthly, or yearly!

That night, after supper, which he had served in a private parlor, Mr. Harley sought the room of Ashley—his heart overflowing with gratitude toward the young hero, and his thoughts busy with plans of generous recompence. At the door he met a servant bearing away a wet traveling-suit, which sight quickened even more his wands and kindly feelings. He entered, to find Mr. Ashley wrapped in a dressing-gown, sitting by a table, his head bent down on his hands, a plate of light food almost untouched, and cup of tea, half drunk, pushed back from before him. He was looking even paler and more spiritless than usual. In fact, our friend was completely exhausted by the excitement and exertion of the evening, and consequently depressed in moodiness and reserve. He arose, however, as the visitor entered, and bowing politely, begged him to be seated. But Mr. Harley came forward, took his hand, and pressing it warmly, looked kindly into that pale, quiet face, his own countenance all aglow, and tears actually glistening in his deep-set, grey eyes. Ashley cast down his eyes in painful embarrassment, while Mr. Harley perceiving, took the proffered chair, and strove to converse awhile on indifferent topics. But he soon came round to the subject nearest his heart—dwell long, and at large on his parental joy and gratitude, not seeming to heed the impatience of his sensitive auditor, and finally with,

"I trust that there is some way in which I can prove my gratitude—in part reward you for your generous heroism. Tell me, my dear young friend, can I repay you in any way?"

To Ashley's jealous ear, there was a tone of patronage—an insulting jingle of the banker's purse in these words, at which he voluntarily drew himself up, and curled his short upper lip; and when Mr. Harley earnestly repeated his question, thus:

"Is there no way in which I can serve you?" he replied with a sort of nonchalant hauteur,

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replied Mr. Harley, with a roguish twinkle of the eye. "I saw, my dear boy, what a sad condition you were in, and this is 'A mere act of humanity, I assure you.'

Mr. Harley quite taken aback, chilled, and whilsh deeply hurt, rose at once, and with a state-

ment of rich, golden hair, somewhat dishevelled, and bearing a signature, a strange name. She had been a fortnight married to a wealthy Virginius planter.

This home-burst at his heart by a beloved

hand; this sudden annihilation of his dearest hopes, by whom sweet source and centre they had been, almost prostrated the young student, mind and body. He was proud, sensitive, and twenty-one; he had the heart and was at the age

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## Sabbath Reading.

From Sartain's Union Magazine.

**A SABBATH BROUGHT.**

BY J. H. DIXBY.

Another Sabbath dawns—all calm and bright

Are earth and sky, and Peace on snow-white wings

Floats down, and by her saint-like influence brings

To hallowed rest the stars and fears of night,

Hushing our hearts in union with Light,

And Love, and Happiness, till the spirit springs.

In adoration to the King of kings,

Its Father and its God, for Rest and Light;

Rest from the toils and cares of daily life,

Light from the Spirit and His written will,

A day when we may pause from earthly strife,

And gain a sense of blessings to fill

Our hearts with peace, for means and mercies given,

Here to prepare our souls for endless life in Heaven.

**Can a Man be always Happy?**

Perhaps it is a truth that one's mind takes

much of its coloring from surrounding objects

and circumstances, for when every thing is clothed

in a smiling sun light, and has a lively, joyous

aspect, we are apt to catch the spirit, and be happy

and joyous too. And if the scene be changed

to one of melancholy and gloom, a change is sure

to come o'er the spirit of our dreams, chilling all

the gushing hilarity we might have possessed.

Yet for all this, I conceive such a condition of

mind may in a great measure be obviated.

We are too prone to view things, looking through

the wrong end of the telescope, or our organs

are so diseased as reflect our own feelings,

which we attribute to the innocent circumstances around us,—just as objects take for the time being the same color that is possessed by the glass which we hold to the eye.

There is, fortunately, nothing created without

its sunny side, and it should be our endeavor to

view that side—to attune our hearts to look

wisely on all things. If the heart is right, it is

possessed of a sunshine that radiates its cheering

beams on all that surrounds it. This sunshine

has its origin in a right cultivation of the disposi-

tion, and is the firm belief that an All-wise Prov-

idence has ordered all things justly. The heart

imbued with it sees and feels the wisdom of God

working in the minutest circumstance of its life—

it sees it alike in the flower and the blade of grass

—hears it in the bird-songs and the rippling

waters—in the soft wind and the mighty catastrophe

in the voiceless eloquence of night with her

myriad of star gems, and the silent teachings of

rock and shrub, of cloud and vapor, of things ani-

mate and inanimate.

To him who possesses this fountain of pleasure

welling up within, the earth and everything thereon

is beautiful and full of harmony—and though

he dwells in solitude far away from the sweet

converse of cherished friends, still can he find

the full cup of happiness preferred by the bound-

ful hand of Providence. Hence it may be that

a man can be always happy, for the adage that

he is the architect of his own fortune is no less a

truth than that he is the maker of his own hap-

piness.

T. E. W.

[Rural New Yorker.]

**Doing Good.**

Every mind has a mission to fulfil, an influence

to be felt, either for good or for evil; and none

are so lost, so degraded, but that some spark of

morality is born within them.

It is a fact that the best and most useful

people in the world are those who do the most

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